United Nations E/C.2/2010/2/Add.37

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
15 March 2010

Original: English

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
2010 regular session
26 May-4 June 2010

Quadrennial reports for the period 2005-2008 submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council through the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 1996/31

Note by the Secretary-General

Contents

		Page
1.	Anglican Consultative Council	2
2.	B.a.B.e. (Be active. Be emancipated) Women's Human Rights Group	5
3.	General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists	7
4.	International Centre for Ethnic Studies	10
5.	International Confederation of Christian Family Movements	13
6.	Mani Tese '76	16
7.	Norwegian People's Aid	18

10-28269 (E) 290410

Please recycle

1. Anglican Consultative Council

Special, 1985

I. Introduction

The Anglican Consultative Council (ACC) is the legislative and policymaking arm of the worldwide Anglican Communion's 80 million members. The work of ACC includes advocacy and education on issues of human rights, economic justice, gender, indigenous peoples, and the environment and sustainable development. Since 1992, ACC has maintained a full-time presence at the United Nations through the ministry of the Anglican Communion Office at the United Nations.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

The ACC participated in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities as follows: (a) between May 2006 and May 2007: the ACC was represented by delegates from Canada, New Zealand, the United States of America, Africa and Asia at the sessions of the Forum on Indigenous People held at United Nations Headquarters. The Archdeacon of New York City participated in the discussion at numerous sessions on indigenous issues, including food and agriculture, allowing him to initiate a partnership between his diocese and a group of Massai in the United Republic of Tanzania. A representative who works with the indigenous communities in Northern Alberta, Canada, attended the forum and raised concern over indigenous peoples displaced by oil mines; (b) forty-third (2005), forty-fourth (2006), forty-fifth (2007) and forty-sixth (2008) sessions of the Commission on Social Development; (c) written statements to the forty-ninth session (2005) and the 10th year review of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women and the fiftieth (2006), the fifty-first (2007) and the fifty-second sessions (2008). On average each year, 100 Anglican women from 33 countries worldwide attend the session of the Commission on the Status of Women; (d) in 2007, ACC sponsored two side events on examining the new aid modalities as a way of financing gender and women's empowerment; and on revisiting the Jubilee Principles to finance gender and women's empowerment, which were supported and resourced by UNIFEM (United Nations Development Fund for Women); (e) Commission on Sustainable Development: representative/s of ACC at the United Nations attended high-level meetings on environment and water. In 2007, the representative participated in the World Water Week conference in Stockholm. In 2007, he was one of the panellists at the annual United Nations Department of Public Information Conference on Climate Change. Dr. Golliher was a panellist speaker on "Abrahamic Faiths and Climate Change". Archdeacon Kendall and other staff members participated in the discussion. Dr. Golliher has represented ACC at the annual meetings of the Commission on Sustainable Development in New York from 2005 to 2008. A book entitled "Healing God's Creation" and advocacy fact sheets on water, energy, agriculture, climate change and social corporate

responsibility were published; (f) the Anglican Observer and Personal Representative of the Archbishop of Canterbury at the United Nations served as a panellist at the opening plenary of the United Nations High-Level Dialogue on Financing for Development and associated General Assembly Hearings with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society held in 2007. The Anglican Observer was also speaker at the Round Table Dialogue on External Debt; (g) in 2008, ACC was represented by two delegates from Ghana and the United States of America at the International Conference on Financing for Development.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies in the field

ACC cooperated with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies in the field as follows: in 2007, ACC, in collaboration with UNIFEM, held four training sessions on economic literacy as a side event at the fifty-second session of the Commission on the Status of Women. The Anglican-sponsored side event on the theme "Aid effectiveness and the gender gap" was facilitated by the United Nations Development Fund for Women. ACC is a member of the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the United Nations Children's Fund Working Groups on Women and Girls, respectively. ACC and UNICEF have a joint initiative on early childhood development. Using the "Sunday school" infrastructure and the ACC mobilizing capacity at the grass-roots level, early childhood development shall be implemented in 12 select African countries and Anglican parishes in the rural areas.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

ACC has created awareness of the Millennium Development Goals in all of its 164 member countries. In addition, ACC has funded Millennium Development Goal activities in countries such as the Sudan, Rwanda and Afghanistan, including: **Goal 1**: eradicate extreme poverty and hunger (through programmes like Afghans4Tomorrow): ACC produced a DVD on the Millennium Development Goal that was used as a resource for 1,700 Anglican Bishops during the Lambeth Conference in 2008. An ACC development agency, Episcopal Relief and Development (ERD), trained 220 girls, aged 15-20, in trades such as tailoring, embroidery, pottery and carpet weaving. ACC has included the 0.7 per cent principle for official development assistance in all the Episcopal Church budgets. The Anglican Church of Southern Africa, which includes Lesotho, Swaziland, Namibia, Mozambique, Angola and the Island of St. Helena, has created an Anglican Human Development Fund for its province; **Goal 2**: achieve universal primary education by means of providing assistance: the Archbishop of Canterbury raised additional funding for training teachers and supporting their work in the Sudan; **Goal 3**: promote gender equality and empowerment of women: over 200 ACC delegates who have attended the sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women for the past five years have received training. Gender budgeting toolkits have been created and economic literacy and advocacy skills have been passed on for replication in the ACC country programmes and in programmes of relevant organizations; **Goal 4**: reduce child mortality: the Anglican church of Zambia has made a goal to reduce this number to 162 deaths per 100,000 live births; **Goal 5**: improve maternal health:

maternal health is being approached through increasing the outreach of Mothers Union programmes. ACC hosted the Millennium Development Goals Walk of Witness in London in 2008. In 2008, the Archbishop of York was a speaker at the "Education for All" side event at the session of the General Assembly. He also preached at the Interfaith Service of Recommitment and Witness to the Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; **Goal 6**: HIV/AIDS, malaria: in 2006 ERD supported a total of 16,500 families in the Anglican Diocese of Malawi with long-lasting insecticide-treated nets. The ACC United Nations office in Geneva, jointly with the Council for Anglican Provinces in Africa (CAPA), published an Anglican Response to HIV/AIDS in Africa, which serves as a resource for research-based advocacy and a baseline for future responses to the pandemic. ACC has set up centres for counselling services, youth programmes for awareness, counselling, treatment and prevention, and launched a bednets and malaria campaign that is fully supported by ERD; **Goal 7**: ensure environmental sustainability: **target 7c**: reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation: the ACC interfaith water project in Rwanda serves an estimated 21,600 people with filtered clean water collected in concrete reservoirs; the project was used as a tool to reduce the tension between different religions in Rwanda.

D. Activities in support of global principles

The Anglican Observer was a speaker at the event "Advancing Cooperation between the United Nations and World Religions: A Christian Perspective". On peace and development in the Great Lakes region, the Archbishop of Canterbury met with the Primates of the Great Lakes region in Nairobi in 2005 to discuss peace and reconciliation. A study has also been completed that highlights the peacebuilding work of the Anglican Church in Northern Uganda, eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and Burundi. ACC has also played a major role in the Middle East peace process. With a member of the Security Council, ACC succeeded in rescuing 135 Anglicans trapped between Government and rebel fighters in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

2. B.a.B.e. (Be active. Be emancipated) Women's Human Rights Group

Special, 2005

I. Introduction

B.a.B.e. was founded on 1 April 1994 as a feminist strategic, advocacy and lobbying organization for the affirmation and implementation of women's human rights operating at the local, national, regional and international levels. B.a.B.e. lobbies for recognition and improved status of women's human rights. B.a.B.e. supports the civil scene in Croatia and cooperates with peace, human rights and ecological groups in Croatia. Since January 2008, it has been focused on discrimination, especially cases of multiple discrimination, and remedies that should be implemented to prevent such violations of human rights. Its fundamental programmes are on legal counselling and strategic litigation; education; women and media; and civil society. It has initiated the founding of the Human Rights House Zagreb (HRHZ), and, together with five other civil society organizations, established a Human Rights House in November 2008. HRHZ is a member of the Human Rights House Network, with the seat in Oslo, Norway.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

During the reporting period, the organization participated in several important events: (a) Coordinator Sanja Sarnavka gave a speech, together with Croatian Government representative, at the Beijing+10 Conference: forty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women (2005); (b) B.a.B.e. coordinated the writing and editing of a shadow report for the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. It participated in the thirty-second session of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women at United Nations Headquarters in 2005. With a member of the Centre for Women Studies, a B.a.B.e. member lobbied Committee members, and held press conferences in Croatia explaining gaps and concerns regarding gender equality in Croatia; (c) attended the fifty-eighth annual Department of Information/non-governmental organization (DPI/NGO) Conference (2005).

A. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies

B.a.B.e. cooperated with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies as follows: (a) collaborated with the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) Regional Office for Central and Eastern Europe in Bratislava, and was appointed as a focal point for the Western Balkans countries in all activities related to communication with the European Union; (b) in 2007, at the request of the UNIFEM Regional Office for Central and Eastern Europe facilitated meetings of prominent women in the region to discuss resolution 1325 (2000); several meetings were held in Croatia, with a special focus on the future status of Kosovo; (c) organized the International Women's Rights Action Watch to discuss effective

ways of using CEDAW in Warsaw in 2008; (d) communicated and collaborated with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) office in Zagreb and participated in writing a chapter (Women victims of Family Violence) in the UNDP *Human Development Report* (2007); (e) in 2008, carried out 30 in-depth interviews with women victims of violence within the UNDP project "Say NO to Violence Against Women"; (f) in 2008, a coordinator for the Human Rights House Foundation in Geneva became a member of B.a.B.e. who had been the coordinator of the youth suicide-prevention organization Stop Suicide; it regularly monitored all activities related to the work of United Nations bodies, and sent reports to the United Nations.

B. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

B.a.B.e. was very active in the process of MDG adaptation in Croatia. The B.a.B.e. representative was a member of the working group established by the Government and coordinated by Croatian Vice Prime Minister Jadranka Kosor. Anti-poverty measures include the National Employment Action Plan (2005-2008), the Strategy and Action Plan for Adult Education; the National Strategy for Protection against Domestic Violence (2005-2007); the 2003 National Programme for Roma, and the National Action Plan for the Decade of Roma Inclusion 2005-2015. Particular attention was paid to persons living with disabilities: Croatia signed the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and a new national strategy on persons with disabilities (2007-2015) was adopted.

C. Activities in support of global principles

B.a.B.e. was the first to organize campaigns and publicize the 16 Days of Activism against Violence against Women campaign. In 2006, it coordinated the regional campaign. In 2007 the National Day against violence against women was adopted by the Parliament after two years of intensive lobbying. Each year B.a.B.e. celebrates publicly Women's Day and Human Rights Day. A special celebration was organized in 2008 to observe the sixtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

D. Universal periodic review

B.a.B.e. initiated a process of preparing shadow reports for the universal periodic review since Croatia will come under review in Geneva during the ninth session of the Universal Periodic Review Working Group (2010). B.a.B.e. and other organizations from the Human Rights House will coordinate the preparation of three reports and will attend a session on Croatia.

3. General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists

Special, 1985

I. Introduction

The General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists (GCSA) is the world governing body of the Seventh-day Adventist Church, a Christian organization that promotes a better life, both spiritual and physical, for individuals and communities. Operating in 201 countries, its primary goal is the integral development of its membership and the associated development of society. Available statistics (2007) put the Seventh-day Adventist Church's global membership at 15,780,719; when children and other non-baptized Church attendees are included, the faith community is some 28 million. The Seventh-day Adventist Church owns and operates 7,442 educational institutions (schools, colleges, universities), and 764 health-care institutions (hospitals, clinics, orphanages, and other health-care facilities) around the world. The values and principles of the Adventist Church find expression in a wide variety of activities that parallel United Nations goals, including health, education, humanitarian aid, youth training, women's issues, child development, religious freedom and human rights promotion.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in major conferences and United Nations meetings

A major focus of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists' involvement with the United Nations is participation in, contributions to, and attendance at the main Human Rights forums of the United Nations, including: (a) the sixty-first session of the Commission on Human Rights, where we addressed the issues of violations of human rights, civil and political rights, the rights of the child, and religious minorities (2005); (b) the sixty-second session of the Commission on Human Rights, Geneva, March 2006; (c) the Human Rights Council, Geneva; first session, June 2006; second session, September-October 2006, and November 2006; fourth session, March 2007; and sixth session, September 2007. Our representative collaborated with other non-governmental organizations in providing information and advice. Further, we appreciated the opportunity afforded when the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief met with non-governmental organizations on 28 March 2007.

In addition, the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists was represented by a delegation of women leaders at these meetings: Beijing+10 Conference: forty-ninth session, Commission on the Status of Women (2005); fiftieth session (2006); fifty-first session (2007); and fifty-second session (2008). Written statements were submitted in 2005, 2006 and 2008, which underlined our organization's commitment to addressing the critical areas of concern for the woman and the girl-child identified in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and enumerated the practical initiatives we have implemented.

Other conferences participated in included: 2005 World Summit — High-Level Plenary meeting of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly (2005); fifty-eighth annual Department of Public Information/non-governmental organization Conference (2005); fifty-ninth annual Department of Public Information/non-governmental organization Conference (2006); sixtieth annual Department of Public Information/non-governmental organization Conference (2007); Human Rights Day (2007); and sixty-first annual Department of Public Information/non-governmental organization Conference (2008).

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or agencies, specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

The General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists operated a United Nations Liaison Office based at its headquarters just north of Washington, D.C., with a branch in New York City. Through this office, materials from the United Nations are disseminated by the organization's communication channels. Because of our strong interest in matters of religious freedom and human rights, the General Conference particularly cooperated with the mechanisms for protecting and defending religious freedom. To that end, we provided information on items of concern and research documentation to the United Nations, in particular, to the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief. For the period under review, this included general statements and research papers on the themes: (a) "Guiding Principles Regarding Student Rights to Wear or Display Religious Symbols" (November 2005); (b) "Religious Extremism — A Danger to Religious Liberty" (July 2005); (c) "Respect for All People — Making Churches and Community Safe" (July 2005); (d) "Religious Freedom and Nationalism" (September 2006); (e) "Combating Religious Hatred through Freedom to Believe" (March 2007); (f) Religious Freedom World Report 2004-2005; Religious Freedom World Report 2006-2007.

C. Activities in support of global principles

The General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists actively affirmed, developed and educated principles of religious liberty and freedom of conscience enshrined in the United Nations documents dealing with religious freedom. These included, but were not limited to, article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief. To this end, it organized world congresses, regional conferences and seminars on these issues. For the period under review, these have included: (a) Regional Religious Liberty Conference, Port of Spain, 2005; (b) All-Africa Religious Liberty Congress, Accra, 2006; (c) National Religious Liberty Conference, Moscow, 2006; (d) Sixth World Congress of Religious Freedom, Cape Town, South Africa, 2007; (e) First Religious Liberty Symposium in Mongolia, 2008; (f) Festival of Religious Freedom, Luanda, 2008; (g) Religious Freedom Symposium and Festival, St. Petersburg, Russia, 2008; (h) Religious Liberty Festival Tour, 2008; (i) Regional Festival of Religious Freedom, Bacau, Romania, 2008; (j) Sixtieth Anniversary Commemoration of the Universal Human Rights Declaration: Eighth Paulista Forum of Religious Liberty and Citizenship, Sao Paulo, 2008; (k) annual Religious Liberty Dinner held in Washington, D.C. Speakers at this

event have included United States Senators Hillary Clinton (2005), John McCain (2006) and John Kerry (2007), and United States Congressman Trent Franks (co-chair of the International Religious Freedom Caucus) (2008).

Our representative served as an officer (2005-2008) of the Non-Governmental Organization Committee on Freedom of Religion or Belief based in New York. This group holds monthly open meetings in New York City for United Nations staff, diplomatic representatives and members of the non-governmental organization community on subjects promoting freedom of religion or belief.

Our representative served on the Working Group of Experts on Islamophobia, in Seville, Spain, in 2005, at the invitation of the Chair, Doudou Diène, Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

General Conference representatives also travel widely to make country visits on religious freedom issues, and to speak at conferences. Such visits included: (a) 2005 — Myanmar, Cambodia, Sri Lanka, Germany, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Romania, Peru, Georgia, Spain, Italy, Ukraine and Russia; 2006 — Ecuador, Guyana, Brazil, South Africa, Ghana, the Philippines, Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, the Cook Islands, Vanuatu, France, Romania and Mexico; 2007 — South Africa, Bulgaria, Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Kenya and Russia; and 2008 — Nigeria, Mongolia, Angola; Russia, Lithuania, Romania, Mexico, Brazil, Chile and Peru; (b) Santiago de Compostela, Spain. Our representative spoke at the World Conference on Peace, Solidarity and Development in May 2005.

The General Conference participates in the International Visitor Program of the United States State Department by meeting with government and religious leaders who are visiting the United States to learn about religious freedom and church-state relations. Recent visitors came from Indonesia (2005), the Philippines (2005), Azerbaijan (2006), Bosnia and Herzegovina (2007), China (2007), Georgia (2007), Russia (2007) and Uganda (2007). In addition, we partner with numerous religious organizations and other NGOs in building bridges of friendship and understanding.

4. International Centre for Ethnic Studies

Special, 1997

I. Introduction

The International Centre for Ethnic Studies (ICES) is a renowned international research centre located in Sri Lanka. It was established in 1982, with the support of the Ford Foundation by a team of Sri Lankan and international scholars. The mission of ICES is "to deepen the understanding of ethnicity, identity politics and conflict, and to foster conditions for an inclusive, just and peaceful society nationally, regionally and globally, through research, publication, dialogue, creative expression and knowledge transfer". Through the years, ICES has pursued historically sensitive theoretical and empirical research on identity, inequality and conflict in relation to ethnicity, gender and politics. ICES has been particularly influential in shaping policy and public imagination on issues of ethnic diversity and constitutional reforms in Sri Lanka. ICES has over the years influenced regional and even global discourse and institutions through research, dialogue and publications. It has always believed in strong South-South networks and works collaboratively across Asia and Africa. ICES was chosen to house the office of the former United Nations Special Rapporteur for violence against women, Dr. Radhika Coomaraswamy, who was also the Executive Director of ICES until 2006. There have been no changes to the Constitution of the organization; however, there has been a considerable amount of change to the administration and the running of the institution. ICES went through a trying time with the appointment of a new Executive Director in 2007. The Executive Director was compelled to leave the country in January 2008 due to internal conflict, and since then ICES has been undergoing a process of repositioning itself, and rethinking strategy from lessons learned during this period of hardship.

The International Centre for Ethnic Studies elected its new Board of Directors in April 2008. The Board now consists of eminent local and foreign academics and professionals. One of the main tasks of the new Board was to think of a way forward strategy for ICES in its twenty-fifth anniversary year, in terms of rethinking and restructuring not only the management structures but also institutional culture. Among the important changes made under the advice of the new board was the appointment of a new Executive Director, who was identified as having similar visions as per goals of ICES. There has also been the recruitment of staff members, with qualification and experience in working in similar organizations. ICES originally had two offices, one in the hill capital of the country, Kandy, and the other in Colombo. Another important change was the merging of the two offices, to function under one head. This is in keeping with the vision of the Board, in achieving a sense of continuity, responsibility and community among the organization.

Expanded areas of activities: while its vision has been the same, ICES has expanded and strengthened its areas of activities, to include more field work, that would link up with research, and also strengthen its knowledge-sharing, through dissemination of publications, based on project research findings. The aftermath of the Tsunami in 2004, brought in three very important projects, namely (a) Tsunami Disaster and After; Mapping and monitoring Local-Level Communities. Funded by

United Nations Children's Fund; (b) Post-Tsunami Reconstruction in context of war — Funded by International Development Research Centre; and (c) Sustainable Exit Strategies for Tsunami-Related Projects — Funded by Oxfam United States of America.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

Through various projects that the organization undertook, during the years of 2005-2008, ICES worked with several United Nations offices in advancing and strengthening the values of the United Nations. ICES has worked on the promotion and the protection of Minority and Group Rights in South Asia, specifically focusing on researching and documenting the situation of minorities in South Asia, and in consolidating national and regional networks aimed at promoting and protecting minority rights. One of the results of this project was a draft Charter on Minority and Group Rights in South Asia, which was published and circulated. Also disseminated was an Advisory Service Directory, which included information and contact details of all resource persons and institutions working in the region on minority rights, a bibliography of minority rights publications, and a listing of relevant national and international instruments. Yet another project, concluded in 2006, aimed at improving the capacity of non-governmental organizations working with minorities and indigenous peoples to effectively use the United Nations Treaty Bodies, namely the Committee on Human Rights and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and to improve non-governmental organization advocacy initiatives at a national level. Therefore, despite not being able to participate in the work of the Economic and Social Council directly, by attending conferences and other United Nations meetings, the organization has been involved in promoting values of the United Nations, and works closely with many official institutions working towards protecting human rights and minority rights. Other areas of work have included constitutionalism, gender, politics and State, and globalization.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

Among its funding agencies are the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, OXFAM and the International Development Research Centre.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

ICES has continued to work on promoting gender equality and empowering women, in line with the Millennium Development Goals. One of its projects on the Tsunami, titled "Gendering the Tsunami", looked into reporting women's experiences on the

Tsunami in Sri Lanka. These studies were helpful in identifying issues faced by women, and helping women through the hardship encumbered by the Tsunami.

The organization did not participate as fully as might be expected in the work of the Economic and Social Council owing to the following reasons: (a) change of management — ICES had to identify a new Executive Director. Organizational changes also included the appointment of a new Board, a new Executive Director and internal staff who share the same vision. ICES also temporarily shifted location. The interim period was a difficult one, and hence the Centre was not able to be actively involved; (b) there was lack of funds and representative staff during the years, especially 2006-2007, in order to make attendance at international meetings.

However, ICES is now well on board, and with the appointment of its new Director, with new project funding, a sense of stability, and the hiring of new young and dynamic staff, has once again re-established ICES as one of the leading research institutions in Sri Lanka. Given the close connection of ICES with the United Nations over the years, especially prior to 2005, where through its previous Director, ICES was able to actively participate in many of the United Nations meetings, ICES would like once again to be involved in participating and effectively contributing towards the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies.

5. International Confederation of Christian Family Movements

Special, 1989

I. Introduction

The International Confederation of Christian Family Movements (ICCFM) was formed in Caracas, Venezuela, in 1966, with the aim of helping its members live their human and Christian vocations and bear witness to the essential values of the family, based upon the Faith as announced by the Gospel and proposed by the teachings of the Catholic Church. The Confederation is composed of three types of members that fulfil the requirements established in its Constitution.

Full members of the Confederation are Christian Family Movements (CFM) which meet the following basic characteristics even though they may be called by other names: (a) they are organized in small groups of couples, families, solo parents, widows, etc., who seek to become genuine family communities and work together with their chaplains to promote mutual growth; (b) they meet regularly, participating in a formative process of Observe, Judge and Act in the light of God's word; (c) they witness and minister to all families, especially to those in difficult situations such as the suffering and the poor.

Associate members are lay organizations which share the Christian ideals of ICCFM and are involved in working for the family. Supporting members are those organizations or centres which share the Christian ideals of the ICCFM and are involved in the study, research and promotion of the family.

ICCFM has affiliated organizations in the following countries, found on each continent: (a) North America, with 4,000 families in the United States of America; (b) Europe, with 3,990 families in Spain, Malta, Portugal, Hungary, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Italy; (c) Latin America with 80,000 families in Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, Cuba, Peru, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Dominican Republic, Panama, Uruguay, Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay; (d) Africa, with 475 families in Uganda, Malawi, Cameroon; (e) Asia, with 4,000 families in the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, India, Sri Lanka, Japan, Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of China, the Republic of Korea; (f) Oceania, with 5 families in Australia.

TOTAL member families: 92,470

In Latin America and Asia, the Christian Family Movements (CFM) works to encourage all families by giving priority to the formation of basic ecclesial communities in all levels of society. CFM family strengthening action has also provided help to poor and disadvantaged families, such as low-cost CFM medical centres in Brazil, Guatemala, Honduras and India; livelihood training and low-interest loans in the Philippines, India and in some Latin American countries. In Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina, CFM administers adoption programmes, recognized by the government. CFM families provide foster homes for children during the adoption process, which could entail a long wait. Social responsibility is an integral part of the CFM mission. CFM members throughout the world have demonstrated indefatigable courage in their social mission. In Latin America, with Brazil as a

laudable example, CFM members are militant champions of the poor against social injustice.

In Singapore, Portugal, Malta and the United States of America, CFM works for the well-being of migrant workers and refugees. The CFM Solo Parents' Group of the Philippines provides material and spiritual support to spouses left behind by migrant workers. In Australia and Sri Lanka, CFM members have successfully advocated family rights and influenced legislation by launching letter-writing campaigns. CFM members joined other pro-family groups in Australia in writing to senators and representatives supporting marriages. CFM Sri Lanka, as a family organization, wrote to government and religious leaders, including Buddhist monks, and with their united efforts, prevented the passage of liberal abortion laws and the legalization of prostitution.

In the United States of America, CFM is a national network of parish/neighbourhood small groups of families. Parents meet regularly in one another's homes. Through the use of programming available from the CFM United States Office and the dynamics of small group interaction, good values are reinforced and families are encouraged to reach out in action to others. At Fatima for the World Assembly of Families, the United States CFM leaders addressed the International Conference of CFM on the topic "The Domestic Church". The founder of Marriage Encounter, Father Gabriel Calvo, presented plans for youth enrichment programmes. FIRES, Spanish-speaking CFM in the United States, Movimiento Familiar Christiano Catolico, held a convention for more than 1,000 parents and children in San Antonio in 2008. In Chicago, the CFM-USA joined local members at the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of CFM.

II. Contributions to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

Participation in meetings of the United Nations was lead by the ICCFM representatives to the United Nations in Geneva. They were active in the work of the committees in preparation of items of interest for consideration by the General Assembly.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

Further participation in meetings of the United Nations is limited by the scarce financial resources of this volunteer organization.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

ICCFM has contributed to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of the United Nations. Most of the work was performed at the local level by the small groups of families organized as "Action Groups", and included feeding the hungry at local soup kitchens, clothing the naked through Christmas packages prepared for

the poor, welcoming strangers, visiting the elderly, building and repairing homes for the poor, aid to unwed mothers, and many similar examples of faith in action.

The international leadership of ICCFM carried out specific actions identified with the MDGs such as: (a) **Goal 1**: eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. **Target 2**: halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger. **Action**: delegates to the 2005 ICCFM convention in San Jose, California, visited a local food bank and participated in preparation of food stuffs for delivery to the hungry; (b) **Goal 6**: combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. **Target 7**: have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS. **Action**: programmes of member organizations promote the practice of chastity and modesty, ICCFM also promotes monogamous relationships and marital fidelity; (c) **Goal 8**: develop a global partnership for development. **Targets 13 and 14**: address the special needs of least developed countries, landlocked countries and small island developing States. **Action**: ICCFM Presidents appointed special delegates to Africa who raised funds to subsidize the attendance of delegates from landlocked Malawi to the 2008 ICCFM convention at Fatima, Portugal.

6. Mani Tese '76

Special, 1997

I. Introduction

Mani Tese is an Italian development non-governmental organization operating at the national and international levels to further justice, solidarity, promotion of human rights and respect among people. Since its foundation in 1964, Mani Tese has pursued this aim by raising public awareness on the causes of poverty in the South, lobbying policymakers and institutions and implementing development projects which, besides responding to the needs of the poor, may initiate a process of self-determination and self-reliance.

Up to now Mani Tese has implemented, together with local partners, more than 2,080 development projects in Africa, Asia and Latin America, in the areas of education, agriculture, infrastructures, support to cooperatives, human rights (particularly child rights, women rights, ethnic minorities) governance, microcredit, health, humanitarian aid and integrated programmes. An important role in the organization is played by 1,000 volunteers and 50 Mani Tese's local groups spread all over the country. The National Secretariat organizes a number of initiatives at the national, regional and local levels, often in collaboration with other non-governmental organizations, research centres and universities. Mani Tese organizes meetings, conferences and workshops on specific development issues such as debt, trade, aid and peace. Campaigns and lobbying initiatives are undertaken in order to raise awareness on development issues and to influence national and international political authorities on crucial problems.

To be more effective, Mani Tese is a permanent member of national networks (Assemblea ONG Italiane, Forum Terzo Settore) and international non-governmental bodies. Cres-ManiTese, a group of teachers, provides consultancy on development education in schools, organizes training courses and publishes literature for teachers. It is recognized by the Italian Ministry of Education. At Milan headquarters a documentation centre services students, teachers, journalists and non-governmental organizations. Mani Tese publishes a monthly magazine distributed in 46,000 copies, books, posters, dossiers, audiovisuals and CD-ROMs. Financial resources are mainly provided by Mani Tese's local groups, by the public at large, by the 1,000 members of Mani Tese, and its supporters, and by the European Commission, the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Italian local authorities. Mani Tese is a legal entity, a registered non-profit development organization, declared of public utility by decree of the President of the Italian Republic. It is accredited to the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the European Union and the United Nations as Consultant ONG. Mariarosa Cutillo, with Andrea Baranes, handles United Nations matters, including of the Economic and Social Council, at Mani Tese.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in activities related to the United Nations

The organization's representatives participated as follows: **2005**: (a) World Trade Organization Campaign "Global Week of Action"; (b) Conference organized by the international platform "Global Call To Action Against Poverty", in London in June, connected with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) activities on the achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); (c) World Trade Organization Ministerial conference in Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of China; (d) Second World Congress on Child Labour, in New Delhi; (e) Assembly of the Tavola della Pace/ONU dei Popoli; (f) Campaign "Global Call To Action Against Poverty", and the collection of 5,000 signatures sent to the Secretary-General for the achievement of the MDG 8; (g) Social Watch's coordination meetings; (h) 2005 session of the United Nations Department of Public Information; (i) the Economic and Social Council annual meeting.

2006: (a) in September it participated in the Doha Development Rounds organized by the World Trade Organization; (b) as an active member of the Social Watch Coalition, disseminated the contents of Social Watch related to UNDP activities and has participated in the annual coordination meetings; (c) participated as speaker in the Economic and Social Council session in Geneva, particularly focusing on human rights, corporate social responsibility and the United Nations norms on the responsibilities of transnational corporations and other business enterprises with regard to human rights; (d) International Labour Organization/International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour; (e) session of the United Nations Department of Public Information.

2007: (a) Assembly of the Tavola della Pace/ONU dei Popoli; (b) annual Economic and Social Council Session (July); (c) United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the Rights of the Child; (d) Assembly of the Tavola della Pace/ONU dei Popoli.

2008: (a) International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus (Doha); (b) General Assembly special session on the Rights of the Child; (c) as active member of the Social Watch Coalition, disseminated the contents of Social Watch related to United Nations Development Programme activities and participated in the annual coordination meetings; (d) Assembly of the Tavola della Pace/ONU dei Popoli.

During the reporting period the organization was an active member of the Italian Network on Corporate Social Accountability. It promoted the dissemination of United Nations norms on multinational enterprises and human rights adopted by the United Nations Subcommission on Human Rights. It followed the Ruggie Process developments.

7. Norwegian People's Aid

Special, 1997

I. Introduction

A. Aims and purpose of the organization

Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) is the labour movement's humanitarian organization for solidarity. Since its foundation in 1939, health work and international solidarity have formed the basis of NPA activities. NPA's goals are human dignity and equal rights for all. Through a combination of political lobby work and practical work — nationally and internationally — NPA strives to improve people's living conditions and create a more just society. In Norway, NPA concentrates on refugee work, international solidarity (within Norway), rescue service and accident prevention. Internationally, NPA focuses on development of democracy in partnership with organizations; NPA is also a central actor globally within the Mine Action and ERW sector, and is active both as a policy and implementing agency.

B. Changes that have had a significant impact on the organization's vision

No fundamental changes in the organization's vision have taken place, but it is worth noting that NPA in its international work during the last (2004-2007) and current (2008-2011) strategy periods have phased out health as a key working area in its international work.

NPA's overall goal is linked to work designed to strengthen and promote people's democratic rights, support organizations defending these rights, promote their participation and assist them in their struggle for an equitable distribution of resources. This entails a particular focus on political and civil human rights, which serve as building blocks for development and redistribution.

In the NPA international strategy for 2008, it is stated that: "By implementing our programmes and campaigns and engaging in network-building during the period 2008-2011, we aim to mobilize and influence national governments and international social policy towards supporting: (a) democracy and the equitable redistribution of resources as critical pillars for development; (b) improving the economic conditions of countries in the South, including on questions of trade and foreign debt; (c) civil society and collective organization as being decisive for democratization and nation-building processes; (d) the protection of human security and the responsibility of the international community to assure it".

It is also stated that: "Gender equality and the strengthening of women's rights, protection and participation is a prerequisite for achieving real democracy and needs to be addressed at various levels". As a result of increased awareness concerning the important impact of gender equality (including ending violence against women) on development and human rights, NPA's systematic work on this has been strengthened throughout the last periods in our organization and work.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

NPA participated as follows: (a) as observers at the meetings of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) at the forty-second (1998), forty-fourth (2000) and forty-ninth (2005) sessions; (b) observers at the Human Rights Committee and Human Rights Council (2004, 2005, 2006); (c) as a member of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, it was an active contributor to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, and has throughout the reporting period focused on both the policy and operational aspects of the Convention; (d) annually in the International Meeting of Mine Action Programme Directors and United Nations advisers.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

NPA cooperated in different ways with the United Nations in the field, from the level of information-sharing to cooperation on projects. In Lebanon, NPA coordinated with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East in the refugee camps. In several countries in Africa, the Middle East, Asia and South-East Europe, it cooperated with United Nations organizations such as the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Fund for Women, and others, and worked with small donations from some of them. NPA used the reporting from the United Nations in the field actively as input to its analysis and decision-making in the field.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Since 1998, NPA has participated in a variety of initiatives promoting development. Promoting women's rights and gender equality has, since the United Nations Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995, been increasingly emphasized as key to all development initiatives. NPA has enforced its gender policy through mainstreaming gender equality goals and has initiated special measures to empower women. Since 2000, NPA has worked for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security. NPA relaunched a campaign to combat violence against women with involvement of our membership organization in Norway and external offices and partners in most of our regional and country programmes. The programme "Women Can Do It" has been implemented in more than 20 countries to enhance women's influence in decision-making. NPA has participated in advocacy work the for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), including for the Norwegian Government's Action Plan and its implementation.

NPA campaigned against the Hernando de Soto initiative for the formalization of property, which it considered individualistic and anti-communal in approach. The formalization initiative in its original form is considerably weakened, thanks to broad campaigning.

One of the key methods and strategies of NPA is supporting and promoting partners with whom it shares basic values. We see local partners, as social membership organizations, as key actors for changing and developing societies. Our work with peasant organizations, indigenous movements, women's organizations and others have contributed to strengthening civil society networking and influence on local and national politics in countries where we work.